CITY OF BATH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.) D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

BATH
WM. R. MOORE, CROWN PRINTING WORKS, 18 GAZER STREET.

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CITY OF BATH.

December, 1924.

Mayor: Alderman CEDRIC CHIVERS.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman DR. PRESTON KING.

The Mayor.

Aldermen:—

§*W. Dawe §†*P. Jackman, §†*Preston King, M.D. F. W. Spear.

Councillors:—

§*W. Barrett,	§*J. Evans,	§*J.W.C. Southwood
§†E. Coleman,	A. Ford,	§*A. H. Stickler
§†Mrs. H. Cooke	†A. W. Hazell	§†*E. J. Tiley
§T. S. Cotterell	†F. B. Knight	§†*T. B. Timmins
†*C. Cowley	§†*Mrs. Latter-Parsons	§†*T. Vezey
		§†*Ed. White.

*Member of General Purposes sub-Committee.
†Member of Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee.
§Member of Statutory Hospital and Tuberculosis sub-Committee.

Chairmen of Sub-Committees:

General Purposes: Councillor T. B, Timmins.

Maternity & Child Welfare: Councillor Mrs. K. E. Latter-Parsons

Statutory Hospital & Tuberculosis: Alderman W. Dawe.

Co-opted Members—*Maternity Sub-Committee:*

Mrs. Cordiner	Mrs. C. H. Long, J.P.	Mrs. Luker
Mrs. Vernon Knowles	Miss Wilson-Smith,	Dr. Wigmore

Statutory Hospital and Tuberculosis sub-Committee:

For questions relating to Venereal Disease

Dr. R. Waterhouse and Mr. J. M. Harper, M:R.C.S., D.P.H.

For questions relating to Tuberculosis—

Mr. G. J. Long and Mr. H. F. Fiddes.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman C. H. LONG,

The Mayor, Aldermen W. Dawe, C. H. Long, and A, W. Wills.

Councillors:—

W. Barrett	A. W. Hazell	F. B. Knight
H. A. Biggs	G. E. Hiskens	Mrs. Latter-Parsons
Mrs. H. Cooke	A. A. Hunt	W. F. Long
C. Cowley	W. Jackman	W. A. Sheppard
S. Day	S. D. Kennard	J.W.C. Southwood
		T. B. Timmins

Summary of Statistics.

City and County Borough of Bath.

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 statute acres.
Situation—Latitude 51° 23′ N., Longitude 2° 21′ W.
Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above Sea Level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.
Mean Elevation—269 feet above Sea Level.
Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias; and Gravel.
Water—Constant Service, Corporation Reservoirs.
Capacity 61,250,000 gallons. Moderately hard, spring water.
Average daily consumption, 1924, 22·7 gallons per head. 5 years, 1916-20, 23 Gals.
Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage.
Treated at Saltford.
House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.
Population—1921 Census, 68,300 (adjusted).
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1921, 14,642 (i.e., structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families).
Number of families or separate occupiers, Census 1921, 17,645.

Years ...	1924.	1923.	Mean of 1916-20	Mean of 1911-15
Population—estimated for calculation of Birth and Marriage Rates ..	69270	68760	68179	69862
Ditto. Death Rates ...	69270	68760	63639	68494
Rainfall (Mean of 55 yrs., 1866 - 1920, 30·84 ins.) ...	37·71	30·17	33·06	32·36
Assessable Value in December ... £	425443	420915	411090	411289
Rateable Value in December ... ... £	430764	426300	414667	414986
Rates—District Rate	5/10	6/2	5/1	4/5
Poor Rate, etc.	6/1	5/6	4/7	3/3
Total per £	11/11	11/8	9/8	7 8
One penny Poor Rate produced ... £	1690	1655	1596	1567
,, District Rate produced ... £	1630	1600	1533	1508
Total nett indebtedness ... ... £	703592	654375	567291	681451
Ditto. ditto. per person ... £	10- 5 - 0	9 - 11 - 0	8 - 4 - 0	10-11-4
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	559	536	610	558
Rate per 1000 population Bath	15·8	15·6	17·9	16·4
Ditto. England and Wales	15·3	15·2	16·8	16·4
BIRTHS—Number .. .. Bath	931	1015	995	1117
Rate per 1000 population ... ,,	13·2	14.8	14·6	15·9
Ditto. ditto. England and Wales	18·8	19·7	20·1	23·6
Illegitimate Births per 1000 Infants born, Bath	61	44	81	48
DEATHS—Number—Bath residents (Civilians) ..	956	871	923	934
Nett Rate per 1000 population Bath	13·5	12·7	14·5	13·6
Corrected rate for age and sex ,,	11·7	11.0	12·6	11·8
Death rate ... England and Wales	12·2	11·6	14·5	14·3
Comparative Mortality Figure ...	959	948	870	838
INFANTILE MORTALITY— ... ... Bath	85	47	61	78
England and Wales	75	69	91	110
Illegitimate Infants (Bath)	140	156	93	149
DEATHS from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	3	2	3	12
Ditto. Rates per 1000 births Bath	3·22	1.97	2·84	10·81
Ditto. Ditto. England and Wales	7·3	7·7	10·83	23·47

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—continued.

Years ...	1924.	1923	Mean of 1916-20	Mean of 1911-15
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—Civilians only—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	37	57	61
"Other" Tuberculosis	7	11	13	14
Influenza	58	21	46	15
Pneumonia	39	48	60	57
Bronchitis	60	58	75	82
Cancer	119	116	96	92
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hemiplegia ..	63	64	68	71
Heart Disease	158	146	133	112
Nephritis	29	24	28	36
Senile Decay	75	83	87	86
Seven principal "Zymotic Diseases" ...	11	20	18	39
DEATH-RATES PER 1000 POPULATION FROM—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·74	0·54	0·90	0·89
"Other Tuberculosis"	0·10	0·16	0·20	0·20
Seven principal "Zymotic Diseases" ...	0·16	0·29	0·29	0·57
Influenza	0·82	0·31	0·73	0·22
Pneumonia	0·55	0·70	0·95	0·84
Bronchitis	0·85	0·84	1·19	1.21
Other Dis. of Respiratory Organs ...	0·13	0·15	0·20	0·21
Cancer	1·69	1·69	1·52	1·34
DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS—				
Under 1 year	79	48	59	87
1 to 5 years	9	28	26	39
Between 5 and 60 years	270	212	295	296
Over 60 years	598	583	542	512
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified (Civilians)—				
Diphtheria...	86	55	81	64
Scarlet Fever	59	113	99	226
Enteric Fever	1	5	5	11
Erysipelas	23	27	29	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	12	5
Puerperal Fever	3	—	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	63	74	138	133
"Other" Tuberculosis	5	25	25	
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack Rates per 1,000 pop.				
Diphtheria	1·22	0·80	1·29	0·95
Scarlet Fever	0·84	1·64	1·55	3·29
Enteric Fever	0·01	0·07	0·08	0·16
Erysipelas	0·33	0·39	0·46	0·79
Puerperal Fever	0·04	—	0·03	0·05
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·89	1·09	2·17	2·08‡
"Other" Tuberculosis	0·07	0·35	0·39	
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—				
Diphtheria...	5	2	6	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	1	2	1	2
Measles	—	9	3	11
Whooping Cough	3	7	5	8
Puerperal Fever	3	—	2	2
DEATH-RATES PER 1000 POPULATION FROM—				
Diphtheria...	0·07	0·03	0·09	0·06
Scarlet Fever	—	—	0·01	0·03
Enteric Fever	—	—	0·01	0·02
Erysipelas	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·03
Measles	—	0·13	0·05	0·16
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·10	0·08	0·11
Puerperal Fever	0·04	—	0·03	0·03
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated ...	27*	24	22	28

‡Four years, 1912-15 only. *Jan. to June only.

To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Bath.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Report which I have now the honour of submitting for your consideration, deals with the health and sanitary circumstances of the City during 1924. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is, like each of the three previous ones, an "ordinary" report, as distinguished from a full Survey Report which will be required next year. Some of the subjects mentioned have, therefore, been referred to rather briefly, though it is hoped that no essential point has been omitted. It should be added that a number of other matters not specifically discussed in this report have received the careful attention of the Health Committee during the year. Amongst these are the use of the humane killer in slaughter houses, the cancer problem, preservatives in food, and a pure milk supply. In connection with the last, a Milk Advisory Council has been formed, consisting of representatives from the Health Committee, the Dairymen, and Milk Producers.

Housing conditions, more particularly as regards the slum areas, continue to be a source of constant anxiety, but the prospect of improvement seems less remote than it did. Part II. of the Bath Corporation Bill (Street Works and Lands), though not intended primarily to deal with the slum problem will, if the schemes authorised are carried out, inevitably help very much in the solution of some of our worst difficulties. One cannot help feeling some disappointment at the slow progress which has been made with the Dolemeads scheme, but this appears to have been due to causes over which the Council have had no control.

Important re-adjustments in connection with the City medical services took place during the year. Dr. Collins' resignation as Medical Attendant at the Statutory Hospital, after many years efficient service, took effect at the end of June, and at the same time certain part-time appointments associated with Maternity and Child welfare schemes were terminated. These changes

were rendered necessary by the continued development of services which, in no small measure, owed their initial success to the enthusiasm and help of doctors practising in the City. Dr. D. E. Morley joined the whole-time staff as Assistant Medical Officer and the new arrangements were in thorough working order by the end of the year.

I have again the pleasant duty of expressing my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees concerned with Public Health work for the sympathetic consideration they have always given to suggestions brought before them, and to the whole of the Health Office Staff for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried on the work of the Department.

I remain Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES F. BLACKETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bath, *July*, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The following particulars are given in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Appendix to the Ministry's Circular, No. 540.

Name	Qualifications, etc.	Nature of Appointment
Dr. J. F. Blackett	W. * a.	M.O.H. & Supt. Statutory Hospital.
Dr. R. E. Thomas	W. * a.	Deputy M.O.H.
Dr. D. E. Morley,	W. * a.	Assistant Medical Officer.
Dr. O.A.G.Collins	b.	Consulting Medical Officer, Statutory Hosp.
Sir E. H. Cook	P. c.	City Analyst and Inspector of Electric Light and Gas Examiner
Mr. W. A. Craven	W. * d. e.	Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, Food and Drugs Acts, Shops Acts, and Inspector of Dairies.
Miss H. Arthur	W. f.	Matron Statutory Hospital.
Miss E. Axten	W. * f. h.	Health Visitor.
Mrs. G. Inman	W. * f.g.j.	ditto
Miss I. Nash	W. * f. g.	ditto
Mrs. B. E. Rose	W. * f. i.	ditto (Tuberculosis).
Mr. W. T. Blake	W. d.	Asst. Sanitary Inspector
Mr. J. W. Elliott	W. d. e.	do. do.
Mr. S.D. Hawkins	W.	do. do.
Mr. C. J. Pring	W.	Chief Clerk
Miss E.M. Bartlett	W.	Asst. Clerk
Mr. G. E. Alder	W.	do.

W. - Whole Time. P. - Part Time.
* Contribution to Salary (usually 50%) made by Exchequer Grants.
a. M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.
b. B.A., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
c. D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.
d. Certified as Sanitary Inspector.
e. Certified as Meat Inspector.
f. Fully Trained Nurse.
g. Registered Midwife.
h. Certificate of London Obstetrical Society.
i. Ex-Queen's Nurse
j. Certificate of Inc. Society Trained Masseuses.

REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the City of Bath, for the Year 1924.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Although there are no means of measuring exactly the extent to which the health of a community falls short of what it might be under ideal conditions, much useful information may be obtained by a careful study of the figures relating to the causes of death and the notification of infectious diseases which are given in the Summary (pages 4 and 5) and in the Tables on pages 32 to 35. Generally speaking, it may be said that the figures for 1924 in Bath, as in the country as a whole, are rather less favourable than in 1923, but not to an extent which in the least suggests a material check in the steady improvement in the public health which has happily been taking place during the last few years.

The corrected death-rate for Bath was 11·7—that for England and Wales being 12·2. The birth-rate is, as usual, a low one (13·2 as compared with 18·8 for the country), and for the first time (with the exception of two years during the War) the actual number of births is less than the number of deaths. The Infant Mortality, though low if judged by the standards of even fifteen years ago, is somewhat higher than we have been accustomed to recently. Practically the whole of the increase is among infants who were either under one month old, or who died from bronchial diseases. It is really in these two groups alone that the infant mortality has failed to react to the efforts we have made to reduce it and in which adequate control is still lacking.

The Cancer death rate remains the same and when proper corrections have been made, does not differ appreciably in Bath from that of the country as a whole.

Our record in regard to notifiable diseases is a good one, in spite of the localised outbreak of Diphtheria referred to on page 19, and there have been no widespread epidemics. Infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases, are dealt with more fully in subsequent pages.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Introductory. The Council's complete scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes an Ante-Natal Clinic, the Supervision of Midwives, a District Midwifery Service, a Maternity Home, a Health Visiting Department, Infant Welfare Centres, the Provision of Milk to Mothers and Children, and a scheme for dealing with crippling defects. All these activities are directly or indirectly controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee of the Health Committee. Except in connection with the Supervision of Midwives and with Health Visitors, the work is carried on in close association with certain voluntary Societies, and on lines which were described in some detail in my last Report. The Medical Officer of Health is in close touch with all the various activities and exercises general administrative supervision.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

An Ante-natal Clinic for giving advice to expectant mothers is held at the Rivers Street Maternity Home on Monday afternoons. During 1924 there were fifty-one Sessions at which 184 new cases were seen by the Medical Officer. The City Midwives paid 1,229 visits to these mothers at their homes before the confinements. Expenses are borne by the Council.

Increasing attention is being paid to ante-natal work by all interested in maternity and child welfare schemes. There are two reasons for this. One is that much of the present relatively high maternal mortality at childbirth is preventable, and the other a clearer recognition of the fact that birth is not the beginning of life. By the time a child comes into the world it has already been subject both to environmental influences and to serious risks, and

these should have been the subject of intelligent care and foresight on the part of the mother and her advisers. We have invited and are obtaining the co-operation of the midwives of the City, and there is no doubt that the Clinic is becoming an increasingly valuable adjunct to the general scheme of maternity and child welfare.

MIDWIVES.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts is the City Council acting through its Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee.

During 1924 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 24. Three of them had been "in practice in 1901." Thirteen worked solely in connection with public institutions.

The number of births attended by all midwives was 658. Five attended more than 60 each and twelve less than ten each. No doctor was present at 465 of the births. A doctor was previously engaged in 60 cases, and was called in owing to some emergency for the remaining 133. The total number of births notified during the year was 963 and of stillbirths, 49.

Altogether a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives board on 151 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows :—

Ante-natal conditions	21
Complications of labour	80
Post-natal condition of mother ..	16
Unsatisfactory condition of child ..	34

Generally speaking a high level of efficiency is maintained by the midwives in Bath and no serious breach of rules has come to my notice during the year. Minor failures to comply with the rules arise from time to time and are dealt with by advice or warning.

City Midwives. Four midwives are employed by the Maternity Department of the District Nursing Institute, for which the Council is financially responsible. During the year they attended 342 cases. As 99 mothers were confined at the Rivers Street Home, it is evident that the City Maternity Services were again taken advantage of in connection with nearly half the total births which occurred in Bath (45%). Reasonable fees are charged to patients, except in a small number of cases where they are reduced or remitted on the ground of poverty.

Net subsidy required from rates :—

	1924.	1923.	1922.
Year ending 31st March	£223	£274	£233

Midwifery Fees paid to Doctors under Section 14 of the Midwives Act 1918. The liability incurred and the amounts received from patients have been approximately as follows :—

	1924.	1923.	1922.
Liability incurred ..	£172	£161	£154
Repaid by patients ..	£16	£44	£38

MATERNITY HOME.

A Maternity Home with five beds was opened in November, 1917, at 44, Rivers Street. The nursing arrangements are carried out under the supervision of the Matron of the Bath District Nursing Institute, subject to the control of a Committee of the Council. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent. By a suitable financial adjustment with the Nursing Institute, the whole of the deficit in the working expenses is borne by the City. Patients paying not less than 3½ guineas per week are not considered to be receiving any direct subsidy from rates and no statement of income is asked for. Smaller amounts are accepted if careful enquiry has shewn that remission of fee is justified. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is anxious to encourage the use of the Home by poorer members of the community for whom it was primarily intended, and

sympathetic consideration is given to every applicant. Patients may arrange to be attended by their own doctor and in this case are themselves responsible for his charges.

The following figures will give an idea of the work done. Figures for the two previous years are given for the sake of comparison :—

	1924.	1923.	1922.
Number of cases admitted	99	114	129
Average stay in days	15.7	14·6	15·4
Average number in Home each day ..	4·3	4·5	5·4
Cases in which a doctor was engaged ..	19	20	24
Cases in which a doctor was called in ..	40	45	64
Percentage of total cost contributed by patients	45	59	55
Net cost to rates (Year ending 31st March)	£262	£161	£199

HEALTH VISITORS.

There are three whole time Health Visitors, each of whom has charge of one of the three districts into which the City is divided for this purpose. Each Visitor also attends at least once a week at one of the Infant Welfare Centres on the day allotted to the children from her area.

Home visits are paid towards the end of the second week after birth and repeated at gradually increasing intervals until school age is reached. The Visitors give much appreciated advice to mothers, note and report sanitary defects, weigh the babies, and endeavour to procure their attendance at the nearest Baby Clinic.

The arrangement with the Guardians in regard to their boarded out children referred to in my last Report, continues to work satisfactorily. The Master of the Guardians' Institution kindly co-operates with me by informing me of the addresses to which infants discharged by him are proceeding.

The visits paid during 1924 were as follows :—

To children under one year	5276
To children between one and two	2133
To children over two	2407
Others	796
	10612

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The co-operation between the City Council and the Bath Infant Welfare Association has become closer than ever, owing to the fact that the Medical Officer of Health and his staff are now responsible for all the medical attendance at the centres. The change, which took place at the beginning of July, was part of a larger scheme for the reorganisation of the medical services of the City. It has worked smoothly and well, and there has been neither diminution of attendance nor dislocation of the work. Members of the Voluntary Association have continued to spare neither time nor energy in their efforts to maintain the efficiency of the Clinics. The work, as it is at present carried on, would be impossible without their constant help and the past year has only served to accentuate the debt the City owes to them.

Three centres have been established, at Rosewell House, Walcot, and Twerton (Oldfield Park), and at these, four afternoon consultation clinics were held in each week. The working expenses are paid, for the most part, by the City Council, but at Rosewell House and Walcot voluntary subscriptions are obtained which help very much in directions where the rates are not available. The Association publishes a special report each year.

Some figures for 1924 are as follows:—

	Rosewell House.	Walcot. (Snow Hill)	Oldfield Park (Baptist Chapel)
Date opened	Nov., 1913.	Feb., 1918.	June, 1919.
Clinic afternoons	Tues., Fri.	Thurs.	Wednesday.
Number of Sessions	95	47	47
Attendances of children	2896	1737	1204
New cases included in above	321	99	175
Average attendance of infants per session	30·5	36·9	25·5

This table shews that there were 5,837 attendances at 189 sessions, an average of 30·8 per session. (In 1923, the figures were 5,358, 189, and 28).

There is no **Day Nursery** in Bath.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Practically all milk is supplied through the Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics. Careful investigations into the financial circumstances of applicants are made, both at the Clinics and again at the Health Office. Almost the whole of the milk distributed was Grade A (Tuberculin Tested).

The following figures are of interest :—

	1924.	1923.	1922.
Average daily number of individuals receiving milk	87	102	89
Free	86	100	87
Half-price	1	2	2
*Average daily number of "free pints"	91	103	90
Average cost per day	26/11	29/8	24/3
Approximate cost for year ending 31st March following ..	£516	£489	£510

* i.e., counting 1½ pints at half-price as ¾ pint, and so on.

Half the cost is repaid by Government Grant.

Orthopædics. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made by the council, and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, for the treatment of crippling defects in infants under school age. The scheme includes the provision of two beds at the Combe Park Orthopædic Hospital and also out-patient treatment in the form of massage and remedial exercises at the Royal United Hospital. There is reason to think that early detection and adequate treatment of this type of defect may save many children

from becoming permanent cripples. Experience in the School Medical Department shews that by the time a child reaches school age it may be too late to remedy defects which, had they been treated earlier, might have been cured or rendered far less disabling than in fact they are. A careful watch is kept both at the Infant Welfare centres and by the Health Visitors for suitable cases, which, when found, are at once referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths. The number of persons dying from Tuberculosis during the year was 59 (pulmonary, 52, non-pulmonary, 7). This gives a death-rate of 0·84 per 1,000 living. In 1923 the rate was 0·70, while the average for the previous five years was 0·94. The last available figure for the country as a whole (1923) shews a death-rate of 1·06 per 1,000 of the population.

Notifications. 68 new cases were notified during the year. This is considerably less than the lowest number previously recorded. The population of Bath is too small to allow definite conclusions to be drawn from statistics of this kind for a single year, and it is true, too, that neither the number of the notifications, nor the number of deaths, gives more than an approximate measure of the actual incidence of tuberculosis in the community. In spite of this, however, we are almost certainly justified in drawing satisfactory conclusions from the figures mentioned above.

Of the 68 cases, 63 were pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. The 63 pulmonary cases may be grouped in various ways, of which the following are of interest :—

	Under 15 years.	16 - 35.	36 - 55.	Over 55
Males ..	4	17	10	3
Females ..	1	19	5	4

14 had died by 31st March, 1925, (10 within three months of notification).

27 were admitted to City beds during the year, 26 to Winsley and one elsewhere.

7 or more cases were notified from Twerton East, Oldfield, and St. James' Wards. and three or less from Widcombe, Lansdown, Kingsmead, and Bathwick.

The housing conditions were very bad in 9 instances, unsatisfactory in 11, and fair or good in the others.

The Dispensary at 26, Charles Street is administered entirely by the Somerset County Council, one of whose Medical Officers attends every Monday and Friday. It is at the service of all City cases, insured and non-insured, and also of a few County patients living outside the boundary. The whole cost is charged to the City, except that in respect of County cases a pro rata deduction based on attendances is made. Attendances for 1924 were as follows :—

	Bath Patients.	County Patients.
New Cases ..	134	25
Return Visits ..	1836	279

Milk (and occasionally other food) is distributed to necessitous cases at the Council's expense.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, working exclusively for the City, has done good service in following up cases, advising them as to their home conditions, securing their attendance at the dispensary, and helping in a variety of other ways. During the year she paid 1,593 effective visits

Sanatorium Treatment. The Council has purchased and maintains 14 beds at the **Winsley** Sanatorium. This Institution, for cases of early pulmonary tuberculosis in adults, is reserved almost exclusively for patients from Wiltshire, Bath, and Bristol. In addition to this, the arrangements foreshadowed in my last Report in connection with accommodation for children, have been completed· Eight beds are now available in institutions approved by the Ministry of Health. Probably three of these will usually be reserved for tuberculosis cripples at the Combe Park Orthopædic Hospital, and most of the remainder for pulmonary cases elsewhere.

At the end of the year six patients were receiving benefit under this part of our scheme.

During the year 41 patients were discharged from Winsley on completion of treatment.

Two special wards are also set apart at the Guardians' Institution at Frome Road House for Poor Law patients suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and about 4 beds were occupied on an average during the year. A few cases are admitted also at the Royal United Hospital. No contribution is made through the Health Committee, either to the Guardians or to the Hospital.

A Voluntary Care Committee continues to do much useful work among those to whom help can be given. Employment has been found in several instances and assistance of other kinds in many more.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the Council's scheme provision is made for free treatment at the Royal United Hospital. Three Clinics were held each week from 5 to 7 p.m., on Tuesdays for women, and on Fridays and Saturdays for men. (After August 1st the hours were 5 to 6.30 p.m.). Treatment can also be obtained at any other time, night or day, if necessary. The cases dealt with are mainly those from Bath, and from the neighbouring parts of Somerset and Wilts. The Hospital pays all expenses and makes a pro rata charge on an agreed scale to the Authorities concerned, the City's share during the year ending March 31st, 1925, being 60% of the total.

The following figures for 1924 are of interest, those for 1923 being added for comparison :—

	1924.	1923.
Number of new patients	93	91
Total number of out-patient attendances	824	1591
*Average cost of each attendance ..	8/2¾	10/10
Total number "In-patient days" ..	0	51
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	128	230

Notes—75% of cost is repaid by Government grant.
*Year ending 31st March, 1925.
All the above figures refer to Bath only.
For details as to number of pathological examinations made, see page 24.

The local branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases was reorganised during the year and as a result there was increased activity in regard to propaganda work. The arrangements included a meeting for women at the Guildhall to hear an address by Miss Maud Royden, when the Banqueting Room was filled to overflowing, and two lectures for parents at Walcot (one for men and one for women). A certain amount of poster advertising was also undertaken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1924 was free from any widespread epidemic, but certain points of interest should be recorded Statistical details may be found on pages 5 and 32.

Small-Pox. The number of cases notified during the year in England and Wales was 3,792 (in 1923 it was 2,473). No case occurred in Bath. On six occasions I was asked by other doctors in the City to see patients with suspicious rashes, but we were fortunately able to exclude a diagnosis of small-pox in every instance. This disease, in the mild form which it has assumed in recent years, seems to be becoming endemic in this country. We have no means of preventing a case being imported from other districts, so that the continuance of our long immunity for an indefinite period is a thing to be hoped for, rather than expected. As far as the Health Department is concerned, however, all reasonable steps have been taken to enable us to deal with an emergency, should it arise.

Diphtheria. Although the total number of cases notified was the same as the average for the last five years, there was a localised outbreak of some severity in the Twerton, Oldfield Park, and Englishcombe Lane districts in the autumn. Vigorous measures were taken and were followed by cessation of the disease in epidemic form. A description of the outbreak was given in

some detail in my 1924 report to the Education Authority and need not be repeated here.

Scarlet Fever. Comparatively few cases were notified and for the third year in succession there were no deaths attributed to this disease.

Typhoid, or Enteric. One case only was notified and no deaths occurred.

Puerperal Fever. There were three notifications and three deaths, all in connection with institutions. One occurred at the Guardians' Infirmary, one at a private nursing home (removed to the Royal United Hospital), and one at the City Maternity Home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was formerly a cause of blindness in large numbers of infants. Thanks almost entirely to increased care by midwives and to prompt and effective following up through local health departments, loss of sight now rarely occurs. The number of children with the disease in Bath during 1924 was slightly above the average, but no defective vision resulted. See also pages 5, 32 and 35.

Tuberculosis. See page 16.

Encephalitis Lethargica. Nine notifications were received in respect of Bath residents. Five of these were males (all under 15 years of age), and four females (aged 15, 18, 33 and 38 years). In three instances death occurred.

A special investigation which we made for the Board of Education of all children notified for the six years, 1919-24, who would have been of school age in March, 1925, emphasized the serious nature of this disease. Of these nine children, four were dead and two of the others shewed definite and probably permanent mental impairment. The cause of the disease is obscure. Fortunately there is no evidence of any material increase in the numbers attacked.

STATUTORY FEVER HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated on Claverton Down about a mile from the Combe Down Tram terminus. It consists of three large wooden blocks for patients, an administration block, a small discharge block, and a laundry. The grounds are eight acres in extent and the site was first used for its present purpose in 1876.

Although the air space available would not be satisfactory, about 70 patients can be accommodated in case of need, including a certain number of patients in separate wards. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are the main diseases treated, but when necessary it is possible to admit, and satisfactorily to isolate, Enteric, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Small-pox, or other infections.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and is also responsible for the treatment of the patients.

Infectious cases from the Bath Rural District and from the Guardians are admitted for treatment, at charges agreed upon between the Authorities concerned.

Hospital Statistics, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Cases admitted as	Number. City.	Number. Rural.	Deaths. City.	Deaths. Rural	Mortality Rate.
Diphtheria ..	73	17	3	—	3·3
Scarlet Fever ..	42	10	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	1	—	—	—

Diagnosis—

Changed from Diphtheria to Scarlet Fever ..	3
Not confirmed or doubtful—Diphtheria ..	11
Scarlet Fever ..	2

Infected with second disease—

Contracted before admission—Whooping Cough	3
Contracted in Hospital	0

One patient was admitted twice during the year—once with Scarlet Fever and once with Diphtheria.

Average daily number of patients for year, 21

Highest daily average for any one month, 35 in January.

Lowest daily average for any one month, 6 in June.

SUMMARY (for reference) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home. Home nursing in connection with Midwifery is undertaken by the City Midwives (see page 12). Apart from this, the Council has made no arrangements for cases of ordinary sickness, or of infectious diseases.

The Bath District Nursing Institute, which is affiliated to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, was founded in 1886 to provide skilled nursing for the sick poor in their own homes, and carries on very valuable work of this kind. It is supported by voluntary contributions. During the year ending 31st March, 1925, 5 Nurses paid 19,937 visits to 726 patients

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare Centres :—						
Rosewell House		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot				2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ..			2.30—4			
Ante-Natal Clinic ..	2.30—4					
Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	10—5				2.30—8	
Venereal Diseases						
Clinic—Men ..					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ..		5—6.30				
School Clinics—						
Inspection ..	2—4 30	2—4.30		2—4.30	2—4.30	10—12
Eye				10.30		
				3.45		
Dental	2.30	10	2 30	2.30	10	
Ear, Nose & Throat :—						
Rosewell House ..	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Royal United Hos. ..				2.30		
Ear, Nose & T. Hos. .				9.30		
Minor Ailments Cli'c ..	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	9.30—11
Orthopædic :—						
Rosewell House ..			2.30—4			
Royal United Hos. ..	Daily by appointment.					
Heart	Alternate Wednesday afternoons					

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

Tuberculosis.	Winsley Sanatorium—see page 17. Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Combe Park, Bath see page 17.
Maternity.	Rivers Street Maternity Home—see page 12.
Children.	The Orthopædic Hospital—see pages 15 and 17 Royal United Hospital, in connection with School Medical Service, and out-patient treatment of crippling defects of infants (page 15). Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital (School Medical Service) Eye Infirmary (School Medical Service).
Fever	Statutory Fever Hospital—see page 21.
Small Pox.	There is no special hospital. Cases would have to be nursed at the Statutory Hospital.

Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers may be provided at the Bath Vigilance and Rescue Association's Home at 12, Waleot Parade, and at the Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls at 3, Abbey Street.

In addition to all the above, there are a great many smaller charities and societies which do most valuable work in the limited spheres with which they are concerned.

Ambulance Facilities. (a) Infectious Cases. Two Horse Ambulances are owned by the City for use in cases of infectious disease. (b) Non-infectious and accident cases. The Fire Brigade and the St. John Ambulance Association each have a motor ambulance which is available for ordinary cases at reasonable charges.

LABORATORY WORK.

The City undertakes the following pathological examinations free of charge for private practitioners:—(a) Diphtheria Swabs, (b) Blood in suspected Typhoid, (c) Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus, and (d) Blood specimens and slides in suspected Venereal Disease.

A considerable number of investigations are made in connection with the Statutory Hospital and the School Clinic.

Pathological Examinations. The following Table indicates the nature and extent of the examinations made during 1924, and also the places where they were undertaken :—

Examinations for	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
b. Diphtheria Bacillus ..	164	835	999
b. do. Virulence	7	5	12
ab. Gonococcus ..	..	..	44
b. Spirochetes ..	—	—	—
a. Wassermann Reaction	..	..	95
b. Widal Typhoid Reaction	—	7	7
b. Dysentery Bacillus ..	—	1	1
c. Tubercle Bacillus ..	..	..	*
d. Ringworm Fungus ..	.	..	*

a. Bristol University Pathological Department.
b. Bath Central Laboratory.
c. Somerset County Laboratory.
d. School Clinic.
* Exact numbers not available. In the case of tubercle, sputum from all new cases at the Dispensary is examined as far as possible, and 48 examinations were made at the request of private practitioners.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

During the year Special Reports on the following, amongst other subjects, were submitted to the Health Committee :—

Preservatives in Food
Encephalitis Lethargica
Venereal Diseases.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

For the Year, 1924.

In submitting a statement of Sanitary work carried out for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1924, I have endeavoured to carry out the suggestions of the Ministry of Health and have summarised the particulars as far as practicable.

W. A. CRAVEN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Etc., 1924.

Number of inspections, re-inspections, visits of inquiry, etc.	13204
,, ,, of Slaughter-houses	2130
,, ,, ,, Butchers' Shops, Food Stores, &c.	1164
,, ,, ,, Offensive Trade Premises ..	60
,, ,, ,, Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops	417
,, ,, ,, Common Lodging-houses ..	231
,, ,, ,, Canal Boats	21
,, ,, ,, Factories, Workshops, etc., ..	504
,, ,, ,, Out-workers' Premises	12
,, ,, under Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	416
,, ,, ,, Shops' Acts	1036
,, ,, ,, Increase of Rent, &c., Acts ..	4
,, ,, ,, Destructive Insects & Pests Acts ..	12
,, ,, ,, Places of Public Entertainment ..	98
,, ,, ,, Piggeries	79
,, of Smoke observations made	73
,, ,, ,, nuisances abated	2

No. of Preliminary Notices served	356
,, Statutory Notices ,, . : ..	36
No. of Notices requiring cleansing of premises	132
,, ,, ,, ash-bins to be provided ..	21
,, ,, ,, manure pits to be provided ..	12
,, ,, ,, removal of manure, &c. ..	16
,, ,, ,, lime-washing of Slaughter-houses	20
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Dairies, &c. ..	53
,, ,, ,, ,, Common Lodging houses	8
,, ,, ,, Closure of Cellar-dwellings ..	1
,, ,, under the Destructive Insects & Pests Acts ..	8
,, smoke or other tests applied to drains	687
,, new drains laid	101
,, drains partially reconstructed	285
,, new W.C'c erected	62
,, additional W.C's provided	16
,, defective drains, soil-pipes, &c,, remedied ..	269
,, nuisances from defective W.C's and urinals abated ..	157
,, ,, ,, ,, rain-water pipes, &c., do. ..	116
,, ,, ,, ,, roofs, walls, &c, do. ..	375
,, ,, ,, ,, dish-troughs, lavatories, &c.	52
,, ,, ,, ,, waste pipes, &c, abated ..	86
,, ,, ,, ,, paving and floors, do. ..	217
,, ,, ,, ,, yards and outbuildings do.	92
,, ,, ,, ,, cesspools do.	4
,, ,, ,, ,, ventilation of premises do.	29
,, ,, ,, overcrowded premises do	16
,, ,, ,, animals do.	47
,, ,, in Common Lodging-houses do.	6
,, ,, in Slaughter-houses do.	5
,, ,, in Dairies, &c. do.	8
,, in Factories, Workshops, &c. do.	105
,, Water storage cisterns abolished	11
,, Premises provided with proper water supply ..	13
,, Samples of water analysed	5
,, Premises, etc., disinfected after Infectious Disease ..	329
,, ,, cleansed. lime-washed, etc.	175
Miscellaneous works not classified above	255

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of Common Lodging-houses on the Register ..	4
,, Lodgers accommodated nightly	119
,, Inspections of Premises	231
,, Notices to Limewash	8
,, Defects found and remedied	7

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register (19 registered, 3 licensed)	22
No. in regular use	20
No. of notifications of change of occupier	3
,, Inspections	2130
,, Notices to Lime-wash, &c.	20
,, ,, remedy defects	6
No. closed or discontinued during the year	Nil.
License renewed during the year	1

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

116 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 114 genuine and 4 adulterated The articles analysed were :—Butter, 14 ; Cheese, 1 ; Coffee, 4 ; Cream, 12 ; Lard, 1 Flour, 5 ; Margarine, 5 ; Medicines, 15 ; Milk, 53 ; Condensed Milk 6

All the milks were free from artificial colouring and chemical preservatives.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1924.

(1) Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative. 4

(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present .. .. nil.

(2) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct :— 8

(1) Correct statements made 8

(2) Statements incorrect .. .. nil.

(3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample

No. 1	Boric Acid		·20%	No. 5.	Boric Acid		·15%
,, 2	,,	,,	·30%	,, 6.	,,	,,	·02%
,, 3	,,	,,	·04%	,, 7.	,,	,,	·12%
,, 4	,,	,,	·01%	,, 8.	,,	,,	·19%

Percentage stated on Statutory Label:- Boric acid not exceeding 0 5%

The milk fat ranged from 49·8 to 67·65 per cent. Average 58·6%

(3) Determination of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream—

(1) Above 35 per cent	8
(2) Below 35 per cent	Nil.

Determination of milk fat in Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1) Above 35 per cent	4
(2) Below 35 per cent	Nil.

The milk fat ranged from 46·9% to 64·0% Average 53·25%

All the samples were free from artificial thickening.

INCREASE OF RENT. &c. ACTS.

No. of applications for certificates received	4
,, ,, ,, granted	2
,, ,, ,, not granted	1
,, ,, ,, withdrawn	1

CANAL BOATS' ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

No. of Canal Boats on the Register	55
,, ,, which cannot be traced	43
,, ,, in use or available (about)	12
,, ,, inspections and re-inspections ..	21
,, ,, infringements of Regulations ..	Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

No. of inspections—Factories	17
,, Workshops	372
,, Work-places	115

DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness	28
,, ventilation	2
Over-crowding..	2
Drainage of floors	2

Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation ..	16
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
Other nuisances	52
Notices of occupation received from H.M. Inspector ..	25
Notices of sanitary defects	9
List of Out-workers received	6
No. of Out-workers on lists	22

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(*a*) Total	99
(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924.	
(i) By the Local Authority	38
(ii) By other bodies or persons	17

1, *Unfit Dwelling Houses.* Inspection :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3568
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	51
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	309

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.*

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	25

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c.. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(*a*) by Owners .. .. Nil

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intentions to close .. Nil

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 316

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) by Owners 316

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 18

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 18

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. .. Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. Nil

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. Nil

LIST OF FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED AS BEING DISEASED, UNSOUND, ETC., DURING THE YEAR, 1924.

Meat	Weight in lbs.	Fish	Weight in lbs.
Beef (fresh)	2,979	Cod	945
Beef (refrigerated) ..	1,883	Codling (dried) ..	160
Mutton (refrigerated)	383	Fillets of fish ..	280
Lamb	38	Flat Fish ..	226
Veal	85	Haddock	592
Pork	1,076	Herrings	678
Tripe	20	Kippers	420
		Mixed Fish ..	140
		Plaice	70
		Pollack	312
		Prawns	88
		Shrimps	56
		Sprats	120
		Whiting	660
Total Weight -- 2 tons, 17 cwts., 2 qrs., 24 lbs.		Total Weight – 2 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qr., 15 lbs.	

Miscellaneous Goods	Weight in lbs.	Tinned Goods	Number of Tins
Apples	480	Milk (condensed) ..	14
Apricots	150	Tinned Fruit ..	31
Carrots	784	Fish Paste	12
Cherries	112	Salmon	14
Potatoes	3,072	Sardines	18
Plums	168		
Pears	112		
Tomatoes ..	784		
Total Weight 2 tons, 10 cwt., 2 qrs., 6 lbs.		Total number of tins	89
Eggs .. (No.)	66		
Eggs (Liquid) .. (lbs.)	88		
Geese ..	2		
Rabbits	149		

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1924.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED AND CASES REMOVED																															
	At all Ages		At Ages—Years																													
			Under 1		1 to 2		2 to 3		3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		5 & Over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diphtheria	26	60	1	3	1		2	3	1	2	2	1	6	16	7	13	3	13	2	5		3	1	1						...		
Erysipelas	11	12	...		...		...		...		...		...			1	...		1	1		2		2	5	2	3	3	2	1		
Scarlet Fever ...	22	37	...		1			2		4	2	1	13	13	6	8		2		2		4		1	...		...		...			
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1		...				...		...			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	8	6	8	...		...		..		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...				...			
Pneumonia	23	28	3			1	2			1	1		1	3	1	2	2	2	2		3	4	6	2	1	4	...		1	9		
Encephalitis Leth. ...	5	4	...		...		...		1		1		1		2			2	...			1		1	...		...		...			
Malaria	3	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1		2			1	...		...			
Peurpral Fever	—	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...			2		1	...		...		...			
Tuberculosis Pulmon.	34	29	...		...		...		...		...		2	1	2		6	5	6	6	5	8	8	4	2	1	2	2	1	2		
,, "Other"	1	4	...		...		...		...		...			1		2	...		...		...			1	...		...		1			
Total Notified ...	132	186	10	11	2	1	4	5	2	7	6	2	23	34	18	26	11	24	11	14	10	24	17	13	8	8	5	5	5	12		
‡Removed to Hospital: Diphtheria ...	21	*53	1	1	..		2	2*	1	3		2	5	13	7	10	3	15	2	4		2		1			...		...			
‡Removed to Hospital: Scarlet Fever	17	25	...		1			2		2	2	1	11	6	3	7		2		2		3	...		...		...		...			
‡Removed to Hospital: Other Cases ..	2	1	...		...		...				...		..				...			1	...		...		2		...		...			
‡Removed to Hospital: Total removed	40	79	1	1	1		2	4	1	5	2	3	16	19	10	17	3	17	2	7		5		1	2		...		...			

*Including 1 "Carrier." ‡Excluding Patients from outside Area

NOTE.—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 5, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 33 & 34, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 35

CITY OF BATH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, ending 3rd January, 1925. (53 Weeks)

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES.	Persons.	M.	F.	— 1		1—2		2—5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 80		80 to 85		85—	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Enteric Fever ...	...	...	..	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
3 Measles ...	..	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...	
4 Scarlet-fever ...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
5 Whooping-cough	3	3	...	3		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
6 Diphtheria ...	5	1	4		1	1		...			1		1		1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
7 Influenza ...	58	19	39	2			1	1		...		...			1	1		1	1	1	1	2	4		2	1	4	5	8	1	5	3	6	1	6
8 Erysipelas ...	1	1	..	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	1		...		...		...		...	
8a Encephalitis Leth.	3	1	2	...				1		...					1			...			1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
9 Meningitis, M'coccal	1	1	...	1		...		...				...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
10 Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...	
11 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	52	28	24	...		...		...		...			1	1	2	4	3	9	6	9	5	2	4		1	...		3	1	...			1	...	
13 Other tuberculosis	7	4	3	...		...		...		...		1		...		...	1	...		2		...		...		1	2	...		...		...		...	
14 Syphilis ...	1	1	...	...		...		...		...		...		...				...		...		...		...		1		...		...		...		...	
15 Cancer... ...	117	44	73	..		...		...		...		...		...		...			1	1	5	7	10	11	7	8	11	11	24	3	7	1	4	2	4
16 Sarcoma ...	2	1	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1	1	...		...		...		...		...		...	
17 Rheumatic Fever...	2	1	1	...		...		...		...			1	...		1				...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
18 Osteo-Arthritis ...	9	1	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1		...			2	...			1		2		1		2
19 Diabetes ...	8	4	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			2	...			1	2		1	1	1		...	
20 Malaria ...	1	1	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1		...		..				...		...		...	
21 Cerebral Hæm'r'h'g	63	18	45	...		...		...		...		...		...		...				2	1		1	2	3	3	2	10	16	1	9	2	9		4
22 Hemiplegia ...	...	...	...			...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			
23 Epilepsy ...	4	2	2	...		...		...		...		...		...			1	...		...			1	...		2		...		...		...		...	
24 Heart Disease ...	158	62	96	...		...		...		...			1	1		1	2	2	2	2	1	7	6	4	5	7	7	20	35	11	14	3	13	4	10
25 Arterial Sclerosis	40	24	16	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1		1	1	2			1	7	4	6	3	5	3	2	4
26 Bronchitis ...	60	24	36	6	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2	1		2	2	2	6	9	2	6	5	4	1	8
27 Broncho-Pneumonia	23	14	9	5	3	1		1		...		...		...		...		...			2	...		2		2		1	1		1	2			2

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

	CAUSES.	Persons	M.	F.	— 1		1—2		2—5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 80		80 to 85		85—	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28	Pneumonia ...	16	6	10	2		...		...		...				..		1			3	1		1	2		1	...		1	2		1		1	...	
29	Other Respiratory	9	6	3	...		..		...		...		...		...		...		2		...		...		1		1	1	1	1	...		1	1	..	
30	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	6	4	2	2	1	...		...		...		...		...			1	...		...		1		1		...		...		...		...		...	
31	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	4	4	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		1		...		1		...		...		...		1		...		1		...	
32	Appendicitis ...	5	3	2	...		...		...		..		...		1		...		1			1	...		...		1			1	...		...		...	
33	Hernia & Obstruc.	14	8	6	...			1	...		...		...		...		...			1		1	2		1		1	2	1		2		...		1	1
34	Cirrhosis Liver ...	2	...	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...				...			1	...			1	...		...		...	
35	Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
36	Alcoholism ...	..	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
37	Nephritis ...	29	12	17	...		...		...		1	1	...		..		...		1	1	1			2	2		2	1	1	7	3		1	3		2
38	Diseases of Bladder	3	2	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...				1		...		...			...		...	1			1
39	,, Prostate	5	5	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		3		1		1		...	
40	Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	3	...		...		...		...		...		...		...			2		1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
41	Pregnancy and Parturition ...	3	...	3	...		...		...		...		...		...			1		1		1	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
42	Gangrene ...	2	..	2	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...		...		...			2
43	Debility and Prematurity	39	21	18	21	18	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...				...		...		...		...	
44	Old Age ...	75	20	55	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...			1	4	2	2	8	6	12	8	32
45	Violent Deaths ...	22	7	15	...		...		1			1	1		...		1		1			1	1	1		1	...		2	5		3	...			3
46	Suicide ...	9	7	2	...		...		...		...		...		...			1	1		1	1	2		...		1		2		...		...		...	
47	Other defined dis.	92	42	50	6	4	...		1		2	1	...		1			1		2	3	5	7	2	5	6	4	3	6	9	5	5	2	8		4
48	Ill defined ,,	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Total ...	956	402	554	48	31	2	2	5		3	4	2	3	4	6	9	11	19	20	24	27	38	38	31	31	38	38	87	127	38	65	35	66	19	85
	Walcot North Ward ...	46	18	28	4	3	...		...		...		1		1		...			1		1	2	2		1	3	3	1	10	4	2	1	1	1	4
	Walcot South ,, ..	73	30	43	5	3	...		...		1		...			1		1	2	1		3	2	3	3		4	2	7	12	1	5	2	5	3	7
	St. Michael ,, ...	67	28	39	2		...		...		1			1	...			4	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	2	6	10	4	3	4	4	1	8
	Lansdown ,, ...	101	35	66	3	1	...		...		...		1			1	1		2	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	4	8	12	2	9	6	21	2	8
	Weston ... ,, ...	58	27	31	5	2	...		1		...		...		...		...		1	2	2	1	1		1	1	4	1	4	10	3	3	1	2	4	9
	Kingsmead ,,	88	34	54	2	5	..		1		...		...		...		3			3	2	2	5	2	1	3		5	12	13	2	5	4	8	2	8
	St James ,, ...	76	34	42	2	3	...		...		...		...			1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	3	5	4	9	11	2	5	2	5		5
	Bathwick ... ,, ...	61	23	38	2		...		...		...		...		...		...			1	...		2	1		2	2	3	4	11	7	8	4	2	2	10
	Widcombe ,, ...	66	27	39	1	3		1	...		...			1	1	1	1	2	3		2		2	5	3	6	2	1	6	7	4	3		3	2	6
	Westmoreland ,, ...	71	30	41	4	1	...		2		..		...		...		...			1	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	7	12	1	6	3	3	1	4
	Oldfield ,, ...	68	27	41	4	3	1		...		1		...			1		1	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	5	2	2	6	6	2	3	1	5		5
	Lyncombe ,, ...	76	37	39	5	3	1	1	...			1	...			1		1	3		2	3	3	5	5	3	5	3	7	3	4	6	1	3	1	6
	Twerton East ,, ...	53	27	26	5	3	...		..			2	..		1		2	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	2		4	3	1	4	3	1		5
	,, West ,, ..	52	25	27	4	1	...		1			1		1	1		1		1	1	2	1		4	1		4	5	6	7	1	3	3	3	..	
	Inward Transfers ...	46	20	26	1		...		1			1	...			1		5	1	1	5	2	3	6	2	1	4		3	3		3		1		2
	Outward transfers ...	128	77	51	4	2	...		3			1	2		3	2	2	1	7	2	14	4	8	7	3	7	9	4	15	11	3	4	4	3		3
	Public Inst. (Total) ...	333	180	153	14	7	1	1	5		2	4	2	2	4	4	5	4	11	12	26	14	23	17	13	10	18	11	29	26	11	12	13	16	3	13

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1924.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births	496	435	931	461	413	874	35	22	57
Deaths (under 1 year) ...	48	31	79	43	28	71	5	3	8
Infantile Mortality ...	97	71	85	93	68	81	143	136	140

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	Treated At Home	Treated At Hosp.				
14*	4	10	14	...	...	...

*Two of these infants died from causes other than Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T. at Henrietta Park.

1924	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Temperatures: Mean ...	42·5	38·4	41·4	46·4	54·1	58·0	59·8	58·1	55·4	52·0	45·9	45·2	49·8
Highest ...	53·1	52·6	61·0	70·3	72·1	71·8	84·0	74·7	69·1	71·0	60·1	56·4	84·0
Date...	18	6	12	21	29	26	1 2	11	6	13	1	4	...
Lowest ...	22·6	19·3	23·0	26 7	36·9	38·9	40·7	44·0	37·1	31·4	22·7	31·5	19·3
Date ...	10	15	18	6	17	14	1	9	28	24	18	12	...
Humidity ...	89	82	78	76	74	75	73	78	79	82	82	89	80
Rainfall: Total in Inches	3·91	0·23	1·32	2·88	4·57	2·61	3·55	3·26	3·09	5·22	2·84	4·23	37·71
No. Wet Days ...	18	8	9	11	19	13	18	21	21	19	13	18	188
Mean of 55 Years	2·79	2·20	2·27	2·09	1·98	2·23	2·55	2·91	2·56	3·26	2·70	3·30	30·84
Do. Wet Days	14	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	12	16	14	17	164
Sunshine hours	49·9	49·0	161·9	142·6	186·5	157 0	212·5	131·9	115·0	75·0	44·7	48·7	1374·7
Do. Mean 20 Yrs.	50·2	76·8	111·1	165·0	202·7	194·7	204·1	182·9	152·0	103·5	65·4	40·5	1548·9

TUBERCULOSIS—FATAL CASES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Deaths of "residents" within the area 56

Number of these whose names had previously been notified as suffering from the disease 45

Percentage ditto ditto ditto 80

NOTES.—Eleven patients who died from Tuberculosis during the year (i e., 20%) had not previously been notified as suffering from the disease. Seven of these were Pulmonary cases and four non-pulmonary.

In addition to the above, there were 3 "inward transfers" of patients dying from tuberculosis in Asylums or Sanatoriums away from Bath.

No action was taken during 1924 in connection with the occasional failure of medical practitioners to notify cases of tuberculosis of which they may be aware, but in future it is proposed to make enquiries in every instance.

An analysis, according to age and sex, of notifications received and deaths occurring during 1924 will be found on pages 32 and 33 respectively. In addition to the primary notifications shewn on page 32, information was obtained other than on Forms A and B of five new cases. They were as follows :—
Pulmonary, 1 male, aged 46; Non-pulmonary, 2 males aged 15 and 26, and 2 females, aged 19 and 47 years.